

RISK MANAGEMENT, EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & DISASTER RESPONSE Workshop Part A

Utah Field Services
Utah Division of Arts and Museums
October 6, 2022: Utah Field House of Natural History,
State Park Museum, Vernal
10 am - 5 pm







PROGRAM OVERVIEW: Year at a Glance

1. ACCESS
AND ARTIFACT
HANDLING

JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
Workshop
(pt A & B)
1. Webinar
2. Webinar
3. Webinar

3. ENVIRONMENT
AND BUILDING
SYSTEMS

JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER

Workshop
(pt A & B)
1. Webinar
2. Webinar
3. Webinar

2. PRESERVATION
IN STORAGE AND
DISPLAY

APRIL MAY JUNE Workshop
(pt A & B)
1. Webinar
2. Webinar
3. Webinar

4. RISK

MANAGEMENT,

EMERGENCY

PREPAREDNESS &

DISASTER RESPONSE

Workshop (pt A & B)

1. Webinar

Webinar
 Webinar

3. Webinar



2

GOALS

Gain a better understanding of Key Themes...



Key Themes

- Understand common risks to collections
- Under the basics of emergency preparedness planning
- Improve understanding of basic fire response
- Learn to think of building systems in terms of emergency preparedness

AGENDA

Handout





Risk Management, Emergency Preparedness & Disaster Response

Workshop Part A Agenda

Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum October 6, 2022

Learning Goals for Workshop pt A

- 1. Understand common risks to collections
- 2. Understand the basics of emergency preparedness planning
- 3. Improve understanding of basic fire response
- 4. Learn how to think of building systems in terms of emergency preparedness

Agenda	
10:00-10:20	Introductions- What are your biggest risks and how prepared is your collection?
10:20-10:40	Introduction to Risk Management
10:40-11:00	Introduce Emergency Planning and Preparedness
11:00-11:20	Begin drafting emergency plans
11:20-11:30	BREAK (10 min)
11:30-11:40	Discuss drafts
11:40-12:00	Emergency supplies inventory basics
12:00-1:00	LUNCH (1 hour)
1:00-1:30	General Emergency Preparedness at Local Level with Heidi Lundberg
1:30-3:00	Fire Preparedness and Fire Suppression Training with Corey Auger
3:00-3:10	BREAK (10 min)
3:10-4:10	Building Tour at Field House with John Foster
4:10-4:30	Share case studies and outcomes; group discussion
4:30-5:00	Wrap up, Homework, Evaluation

INTRODUCTIONS

THANK YOU TO OUR HOST: Utah Field House of Natural History State Park Museum,

Vernal

Housekeeping: Restrooms, lunch options etc.

Introductions to each other

Please share the following:

- 1. Name
- 2. Where you work, your role and how long you have worked there
- 3. What are the biggest risks in your region and how prepared is your institution?



INTRODUCTION TO RISK MANAGEMENT

THIS QUARTER'S GOT EVERYTHING

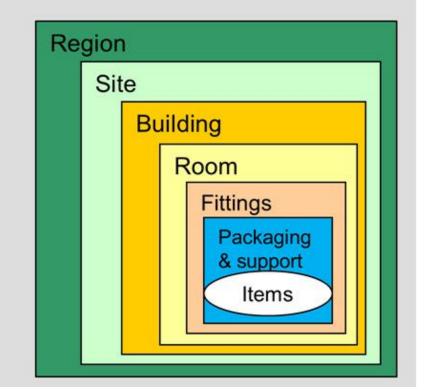


- Collections Handling
- Rehousing
- Collections Hazards
- Personal Health and Safety
- Policies and Procedures
- Planning and staff/volunteer training
- Building Systems
- Collections Environments



LEVELS OF ENCLOSURE AND RISK

Risk Management is the comprehensive evaluation of risks to your organization: people, collections, and infrastructure. Assessing risks, focusing on both the severity and likelihood of a risk's impact, should inform all emergency and disaster planning.



Canadian Conservation Institute

EXTERNAL HAZARDS

- Hurricane
- Severe winter storms
- Flooding
- Earthquake
- Wildfire/Forest Fire
- Water Main Break
- Sewer System Backup
- Proximity to Hazardous Materials or Activity
- Terrorist Attack (or Riot/Civil Disturbance)

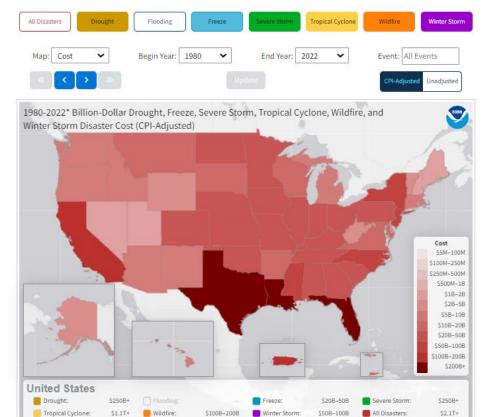
INTERNAL/BUILDING HAZARDS

- Building and/or mechanical systems (e.g., leaky roof, inadequate electrical system)
- Detection and alarm systems (e.g., fire, security)
- Personnel and procedures (e.g., inadequate backup of records, poor staff training)
- Maintenance issues (e.g., insufficient inspections and repairs).

DISASTER MAPPING

Risk and Vulnerability					
Census Tract 1025	Salt Lake County	Utah	U.S.		
200	3.35	5.82	11.61		
2.15	10.97	6.05	9.13		
9.37	14.41	5.68	15.72		
10.45	13.37	5.04	16.99		
			4.36		
	18.31	10.62	6.30		
10.51	23.57	13.81	13.71		
5.28	12.31	7.61	13.30		
26.73	24.60	28.34	38.35		
Census Tract 1025	Salt Lake County	Utah	U.S.		
1	24.19%	8.77%	-11.91%		
	3.28	-3.69	9.16		
(44)	11.31%	5.49%	9.24%		
	-1.66%	-1.60%	-1.51%		
()			0.29%		
-	2.10%	0.75%	4.57%		
Census Tract 1025	Salt Lake County	Utah	U.S.		
28.10%	9.80%	-	-		
\$39,658.00	\$31,648.00	\$	\$		
	Census Tract 1025 2.15 9.37 10.45 10.51 5.28 26.73 Census Tract 1025	Census Tract 1025 Cansus Tract 2015 Cansus Tract 2015 Cansus Tract 2015 Census Tract 2019 Census Tract 2019 Census Tract 3.28 Cansus Tract 2019 Census Tract 2019 Census Tract 3.28 Census Tract 3.38 Census Tract 3.38	Census Tract 1025 Census Tract 2011 Census Tract 2011 Census Tract 2015 Census Tract		

Disaster Cost and Frequency ¹

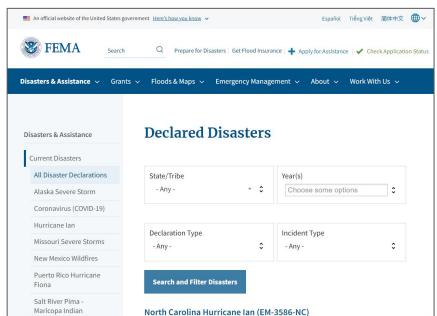


Please note that the map reflects a summation of billion-dollar events for each state affected (i.e., it does not mean that each state shown suffered at least \$1 billion in losses for each event).

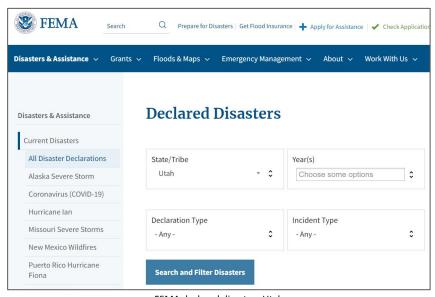
*as of July 11, 2022



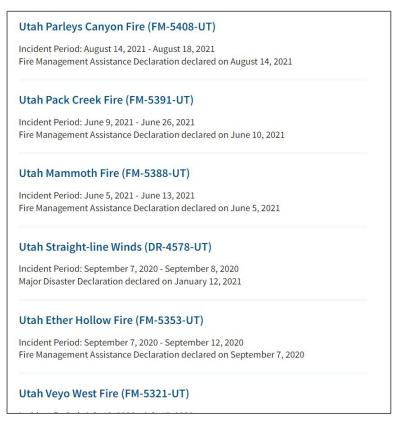


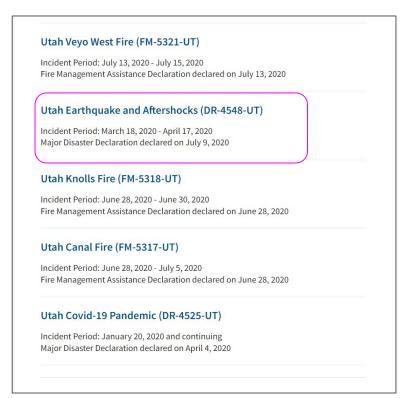


FEMA declared disasters directory

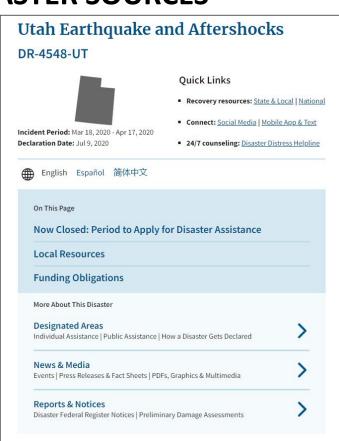


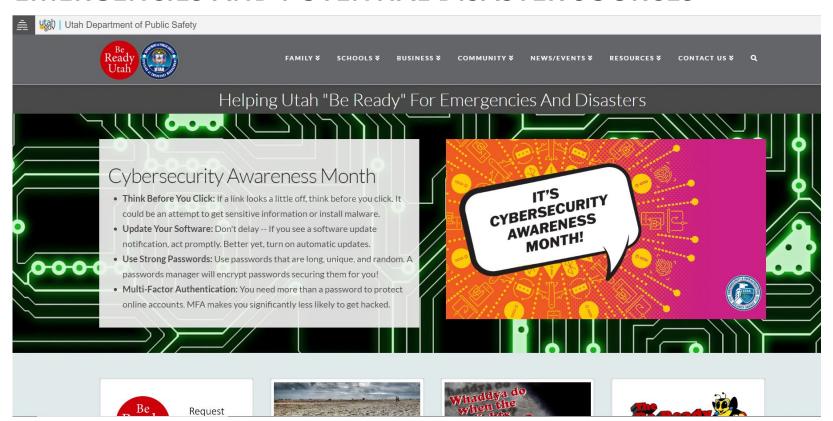
FEMA declared disasters Utah

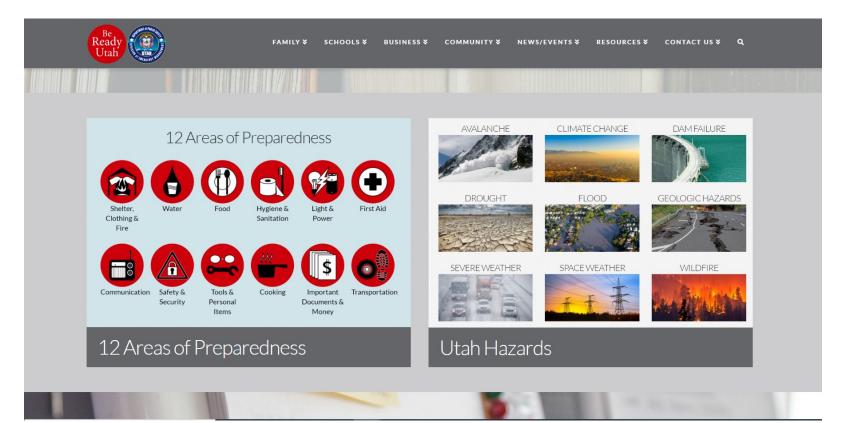




FEMA declared disasters Utah



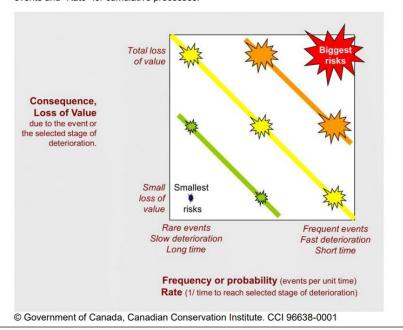




Mapping risks

The standard diagram for comparing risks

In all fields of risk assessment, the basic diagram for comparing risks uses two axes, shown in Figure 1. One axis measures how bad the event will be and is often called "Consequence" or "Impact." In the ABC method, it is called the "Loss of Value." The other axis measures how often the event is expected to occur and is often called the "Likelihood" or "Probability" of the event. In the ABC method, it is called "Frequency" for events and "Rate" for cumulative processes.





risk for each threat. If you use a table like this to get a score

for each identified threat, you may then prioritise your work, starting with 'disastrous' and 'very likely' risks (ie with a score of 25). Risks identified as 'very unlikely' to occur and with

'negligible' impact (ie with a score of 1) can be left out of the

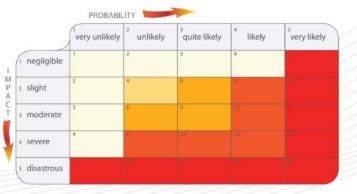
planning process

Estimating probability

For museums without access to detailed past reports, condition assessments, and environmental records, assessing probability is largely guess-work, based on professional knowledge and common sense.

Estimating Impact

Assessment of impact of risk will be based on factors such as knowledge of the collections and the museum buildings, known costs of remedial conservation, whether collections are on display or in long-term storage.



RISK ASSESSMENT

	Risk Prioritization Worksheet: Key						
Likelihood of Occurrence	Severity of Damage	Risk Rating	Comments				
1 = Not likely	1 = No damage	Higher the number,	# 10 SEC. 10 S				
2 = Possible	2 = Slight (minor damage	higher the risk	Note information about				
3 = Quite possible	requiring in-house clean-up or	Ratings of 16-25 will fill	previous occurrences, response times, or				
4 = Likely	repair; operations continue to		ontinue to will red	additional insights.			
5 = Very likely	function; small monetary investment)	Ratings of 6-15 will fill with yellow					
	3 = Moderate (damage requiring extra labor, operations may need to be suspended; moderate monetary investment to return to regular operations)	Ratings of 1-5 will fill with green					
	4 = Severe (damage requiring outside services and vendors; temporary suspension of operations; signficant monetary investment)						
	5 = Very severe (damage resulting in total loss; indefinite closure of institution)						





RISK EVALUATION AND PLANNING PROGRAM

Risk Prioritization Worksheet

	HAZARDS	Likelihood of Occurrence (1-5)	multiplied by	Severity of Damage (1-5)	equals	Risk Rating	Comments
1.	EXTERIOR: Natural disasters						
1a.	earthquake		X		equals	0	
1b.	flooding below ground level or below the water table		X		equals	0	
1c.	flash flood		X		equals	0	
1d.	hail		X		equals	0	
1e.	heavy snow		X		equals	0	
1f.	high winds		X		equals	0	
1g.	hurricane		X		equals	0	
1h.	ice		X		equals	0	
1i.	land/mud slide		X		equals	0	
1j.	lightning strike		X		equals	0	
1k.	loss of water supply for firefighting		X		equals	0	
11.	major flooding		X		equals	0	
1m.	minor flooding		X		equals	0	
1n.	terrain fire		X		equals	0	
10.	tidal or other unusual water phenomena		X		equals	0	
1p.	tornado		X		equals	0	
1q.	volcanic activity		X		equals	0	
1r.	wind damage from flying debris		X		equals	0	
1s.	wind damage from trees		X		equals	0	
2.	EXTERIOR: Incidents in the sur	rrounding co	mmunity				
2a.	frequent or major interruption of utility services (power, gas, water, phone, cable)		х		equals	0	
2b.	damages from a fire, explosion, or chemical spill at an adjacent or nearby facility:		х	eng -		0	

AIC Risk Evaluation and Planning Program (REPP)

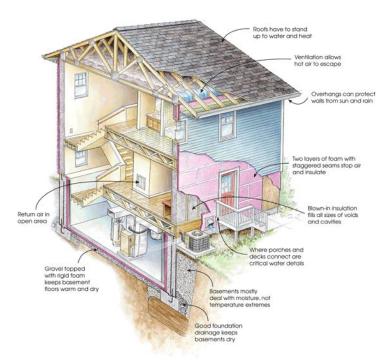
RISK ASSESSMENT



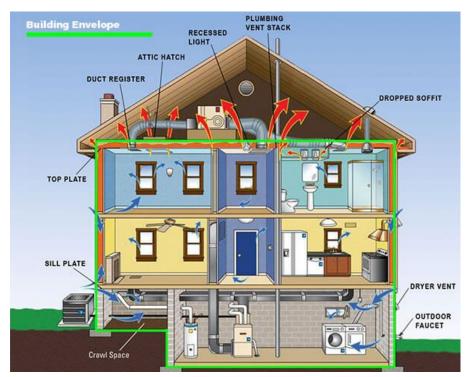
RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK (event and consequence)	PROBABILITY High-Low (5-1)	IMPACT High-Low (5-1)	TOTAL (number)	CATEGORY OF RISK (High 10–8, Medium 7–4, Low 3–1)
Examples:				
Earthquake — shelves may collapse	2	4	6	Medium
Bushfire — Buildings and collection burnt	5	5	10	High
Vandalism — display cases smashed, graffiti	4	5	8	High
Flood — low level objects water damaged	1	2	3	Low
Leak (from pipes) — objects in storage area water damaged	3	2	5	Medium
Bomb Threat — museum temporarily closed	1	2	3	Low

BUILDING SYSTEMS: BUILDING ENVELOPES



Green Building Advisor

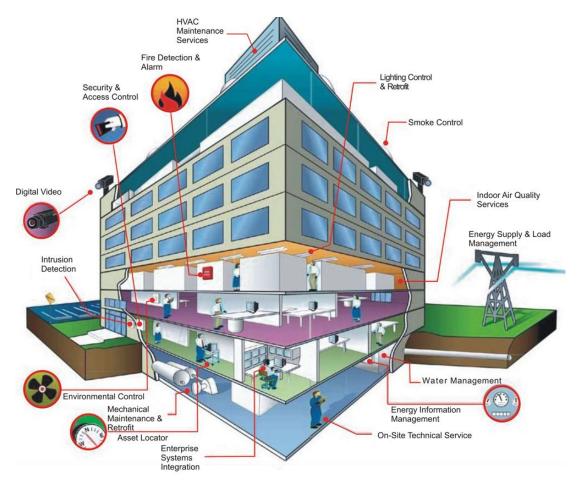


ECHOtape Building Envelope

BUILDING SYSTEMS

- HVAC
- Electrical
- Water
- Security Egress





EK Engineering

LIFE SAFETY: MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

Life safety of humans always comes first in an emergency or disaster.

Plans must be set up to protect collections but only as long as human safety is assured.



Engineered Systems Magazine

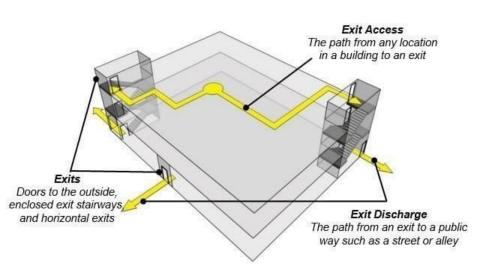
LIFE SAFETY: MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH



Phases of a Disaster, SAMHA

EGRESS AND PPE

Means of egress- unobstructed path to leave a building





EGRESS AND PPE

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- protective clothing, helmets, gloves, face shields, goggles, facemasks and/or respirators or other equipment designed to protect the wearer from injury or the spread of infection or illness.



Minnesota LTAP

AGENTS OF DETERIORATION



& PREPAREDNESS FOR COLLECTIONS

A disaster preparedness/emergency response plan, or disaster plan, is a written policy accompanied by procedures that prevent harm in cases of emergency and minimize damage resulting from disasters (man-made or natural).

-AAM





PREPAREDNESS BRINGS ALL OF IT TOGETHER

Building an Emergency Plan

A Guide for Museums and Other Cultural Institutions



Compiled by Valerie Dorge and Sharon L. Jones, 1999, The Getty Conservation Institute



ALLIANCE REFERENCE GUIDE

Developing a Disaster Preparedness/ Emergency Response Plan

Preparing for disaster is one of the most important things a museum can do in order to safeguard its collections and protect staff and visitors from hazards. This guide provides a primer on disaster preparedness and helps museums understand the process of developing a disaster preparedness/emergency response plan. It reflects the standards of the field that all museums should adhere to and aligns with the requirements of the Alliance's Core Documents Verification and Accreditation programs.

What It Is

A disaster preparedness/emergency response plan, or disaster plan, is a written policy accompanied by procedures that prevent harm in cases of emergency and minimize damage resulting from disasters (man-made or natural). All museums are expected to have a plan that addresses how it will protect its staff, visitors, and collections in case of emergency or disaster. The plan should be tailored to the museum's specific circumstances and facilities and should cover all relevant threats and risks. Key components include emergency procedures, evacuation plans for staff and visitors, plans for how to protect or recover collections, and assignments of responsibility.

Why It Is Important

"The action plan should be realistic-particularly in regard to funding, equipment, time and staff.

This plan should also be included as part of any strategic plan that the museum may have or is considering preparing. Many of the actions that will be identified as necessary may already be on the museum's work plan, as they will involve good museum management methods as well as disaster preparedness."

-Be Prepared, 2000, Heritage Collections Council



POLICIES, PLANS, PROCEDURES

POLICIES

- Standards
- Framework for decision-making
- Delegate decision-making
- Define responsibility
- Not time-limited
- Approved by governing authority

PLANS

- Vision
- Compare existing collection to vision
- Map out specific goals and action steps
- Time-limited
- Approved by governing authority

PROCEDURES

- Instructions
- Operational guides, manuals, handbooks
- Developed at staff level

Here are steps in the development of a disaster preparedness/emergency response plan:

- 1. Assemble the team.
- 2. Assess and document risks and hazards.
- 3. Establish preventative measures.
- 4. Prepare for disaster.
- 5. Take risk management measures.
- 6. Outline emergency responses, establish the chain of command, and
- appoint emergency coordinator(s).7. Address the needs of the collections. Develop measures to protect the collections before a disaster and address their needs post-disaster.
- 8. Review and revise the plan regularly.

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- 1. Assemble the team.

 - a. Team for planningb. Team for response





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- 6. Outline emergency responses, establish the chain of command, and appoint emergency coordinator(s).

Risk Evaluation and Planning Program

Suggested Contents of a Basic Emergency Plan That Addresses Collections

A. Staff and Emergency Contact Information

*Use tab 1 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response

- a. Fire
- b. Police
- c. Medical
- d. Staff contact information with planning and response duties

B. Insurance, Recovery Vendor, and Supply Information

*Use tab 3 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response

- a. Insurance and recovery vendor contact information (local and national options)
- Supply list with location information or method of procurement

C. Preparedness and Response Instructions

- a. Procedures for top-rated risks, including:
 - if applicable, what to do in preparation for an emergency
 - ii. first steps to take upon discovery of the situation
 - iii. how to assess the situation
 - iv. response options
- Utility shut-off locations and instructions (on a floor plan if possible) (Use tab 2 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response)
- c. Evacuation procedures (for people and collections)
- d. Shelter-in-place procedures (for people and collections)

D. Collections Priorities

*Use tab 2 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response

a. Removal and salvage priorities (on a floor plan if possible)

F. Communications

- a. Communication with and among response team members
- b. Dealing with the press and the public

F. Policy for Updating, Distributing, and Practicing the Plan

- a. Outline under what circumstances and/or what timeline the plan should be reviewed
- List who should receive a copy of the plan, including staff members, the local fire department, emergency management agency, and recovery contractors

G. Appendices

- a. Collections salvage techniques (existing literature can be used)
- b. Consultant and vendor contracts
- c. Forms (such as Field Guide tabs)

Risk Evaluation and Planning Program

Suggested Contents of an Emergency Plan

Here are steps in the development of a disaster preparedness/emergency response plan:

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Foundation for the Advancement of Conservation, Risk Prioritization Worksheet

DISASTER PLANNING

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- 8. Review and revise the plan regularly.



St. Louis, MO Gov

DISASTER PLANNING

Activity (20 minutes)

- **Preparedness Questionnaire**
- Begin Drafting Your Plan



Risk Evaluation and Planning Program

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*Use tab 1 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response

- c. Medical
- d. Staff contact information with planning and response duties

B. Insurance, Recovery Vendor, and Supply Information

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- a. Insurance and recovery vendor contact information (local and national options)
- b. Supply list with location information or method of procurement

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- a. Communication with and among response team members
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- b. List who should receive a copy of the plan, including staff members, the local fire department, emergency management agency, and recovery contractors

G. Appendices

- a. Collections salvage techniques (existing literature can be used)
- b. Consultant and vendor contracts
- c. Forms (such as Field Guide tabs)

Risk Evaluation and Planning Program

Suggested Contents of an Emer

A1.	Institution:				
A2.	Project Contact:				
	Name:	Title			
	Phone:	Fax:			
	E-mail:				
A3.	Mailing address:				
A4.	City: A5. State				
A7.	Physical address (if different from maili				
A8.	City: A9. State	E	A10. Zip: _		
A11.	Web address:				
B. S	taff Responsibilities				
B1.	Who has responsibility for each of the f	ollowing a	ctivities? (e.g	title of staff	
	member, outside service, etc. Answer *	don't kno	w" if unsure.)	1	
				No one	
	 Emergency planning and implementa 	ition			
	 Preparing collections for research an 				
	 Cleaning and repairing collection materials 				
	 Inspecting storage and exhibition are 	as			
	Inspecting storage and exhibition are Building maintenance	as			
B2.					
B2.	Building maintenance				
B2.	Building maintenance Is a formal orientation or training providence.				
B2.	Building maintenance Is a formal orientation or training providence.	ied for sta	off (paid and	unpaid) in the	
B2.	Building maintenance Is a formal orientation or training provide following areas?	ied for sta	off (paid and	unpaid) in the	
B2.	Building maintenance Is a formal orientation or training provid following areas? Emergency plan and procedures	ied for sta	off (paid and	unpaid) in the	
B2.	Building maintenance Is a formal orientation or training provid following areas? Emergency plan and procedures Title of person providing training:	ed for sta	off (paid and	unpaid) in the	
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B2.	Building maintenance Is a formal orientation or training provice following areas? Emergency plan and procedures Title of person providing training. Collection preservation activities Title of person providing training. Building maintenance and repair	Yes	off (paid and	unpaid) in the	
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	Building maintenance Is a formal orientation or training provide following areas? Emergency plan and procedures. Title of person providing training. Collection preservation activities. Title of person providing training. Building maintenance and repair. Title of person providing training. General housekeeping and cleaning title of person providing training. If a board governs the organization, how	Yes	off (paid and	unpaid) in the Don't Know	
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BREAK (10 Minutes)



DISASTER PLANNING

Discussion

- Preparedness Questionnaire
- Begin Drafting Your Plan



Risk Evaluation and Planning Program Suggested Contents of a Basic Emergency Plan That Addresses Collections

A. Staff and Emergency Contact Information

*Use tab 1 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response

- c. Medical
- d. Staff contact information with planning and response duties

B. Insurance, Recovery Vendor, and Supply Information

*Use tab 3 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response

- a. Insurance and recovery vendor contact information (local and national options)
- b. Supply list with location information or method of procurement

C. Preparedness and Response Instructions

- a. Procedures for top-rated risks, including:
 - i. if applicable, what to do in preparation for an emergency
 - ii. first steps to take upon discovery of the situation

 - iii. how to assess the situation
 - iv. response options
- b. Utility shut-off locations and instructions (on a floor plan if possible) (Use tab 2 from Field Guide to Emergency Response)
- c. Evacuation procedures (for people and collections)
- d. Shelter-in-place procedures (for people and collections)

*Use tab 2 from the Field Guide to Emergency Response

a. Removal and salvage priorities (on a floor plan if possible)

- a. Communication with and among response team members
- b. Dealing with the press and the public

F. Policy for Updating, Distributing, and Practicing the Plan

- a. Outline under what circumstances and/or what timeline the plan should be revi
- b. List who should receive a copy of the plan, including staff members, the local fire department, emergency management agency, and recovery contractors
- G. Appendices
 - a. Collections salvage techniques (existing literature can be used)
 - b. Consultant and vendor contracts
 - c. Forms (such as Field Guide tabs)

Risk Evaluation and Planning Program

Suggested Contents of an Emer

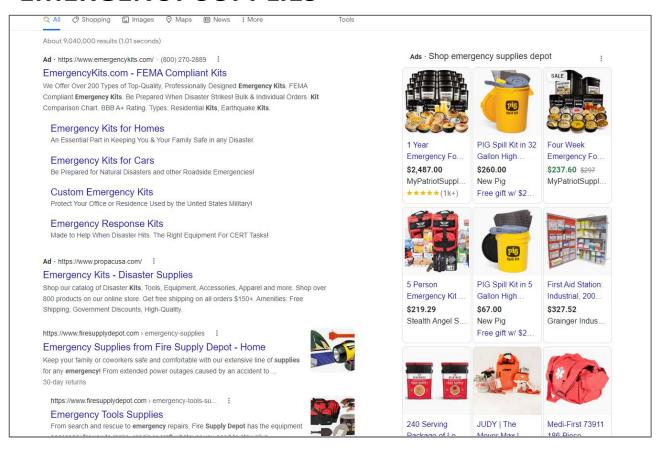
A1.	Institution:					
A2.	Project Contact:					
	Name:	Title:				
	Phone:	Fax:				
	E-mail:					
A3.	Mailing address:					
A4.	City: A5. State:					
A7.	Physical address (if different from mailing):					
A8.	City: A9. State:		A10. Zip:			
A11.	Web address:					
B. S	taff Responsibilities	Mowing a	ctivitioe2 (o.d	title of etaff		
ы.	Who has responsibility for each of the following activities? (e.g., title of staff member, outside service, etc. Answer "don't know" if unsure.) No one					
	Emergency planning and implementation					
	 Preparing collections for research and 					
	· Cleaning and repairing collection mat	Cleaning and repairing collection material				
	Inspecting storage and exhibition areas					
	Building maintenance					
B2.	Is a formal orientation or training provided for staff (paid and unpaid) in the following areas?					
		Yes	No	Don't Know		
	 Emergency plan and procedures 					
	Title of person providing training:					
	Title of person providing training: Collection preservation activities Title of person providing training: Building maintenance and repair					
	Title of person providing training: Collection preservation activities Title of person providing training:					
	Title of person providing training: Collection preservation activities Title of person providing training: Building maintenance and repair Title of person providing training:					
ВЗ.	Title of person providing training: Collection preservation activities Title of person providing training. Building maintenance and repair Title of person providing training. General housekeeping and cleaning Title of person providing training. If a board governs the organization, how	many me	embers are o	n the board?		
B3.	Title of person providing training: Collection preservation activities Title of person providing training. Building maintenance and repair Title of person providing training. General housekeeping and cleaning Title of person providing training. If a board governs the organization, how	many me	embers are o	n the board?		

SUPPLIES FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE



Home Preparedness

- Know local risks
- Standard recommendations for supplies and planning
- For example: gallon of water per person per day and food, medicine, a flashlight, blankets...etc

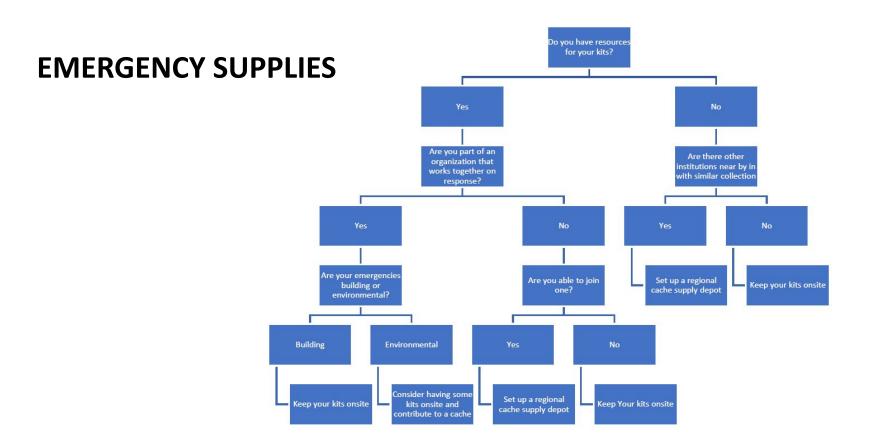


Materials for

- Power outage
- Major water events
- Chemical spills
- Contamination
- First Aid



From the Curae Handout: different configurations of emergency supply kits



From the Curae Handout: Supply Cache or Kits onsite?

Other Considerations:

- Materials go bad
 - Supplies should be checked regularly to ensure good working order
- Materials get picked up and used
 - Consider locking or zip-tying kits so they can only be used in an emergency
- Supply only what you need
 - So often supplies are prepared and stored for every possible scenario, but what would actually be useful for the most likely risks



Lunch (1 hour)



Wrap-Up

- Reflections from the day
- Evaluation
- Homework

Thank you!

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